

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Ararat after having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be stowed landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby informed that all Claims must be made immediately, and no Bill of Lading will be countersigned after the 15th Instant.

DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Horsebone, May 4, 1885. 734

FROM To-day's date I have again
TAKEN CHARGE of the Company's
HONGKONG STATION.
I. BERNER,
Superintendent.
 Hongkong, May 3, 1885. 73

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
 May 2, 1885:

Mosser, British steamer, 1,825, R. L. Thomsen, Singapore, April 27, 1892.
Saigon April 29, Rico. — Russell & Co.
May 3 —
Nonsham, British steamer, 905, J. Blackburne, Bangkok April 27, General — Hong Hong.
Walls Castle, British barque, 626, E. Kennett, Hingoo via Ptoago, April 27, Timber. — Lane, Crawford & Co.
Taigang, British steamer, 1,505, T. J. Davies, Calcutta via Penang and Singapore April 27, Opium & General. — J. R. Matheson & Co.
Willie, British 3-masted schooner, 270, O. Aliu, Newchwang April 17, Beans. — Meyer & Co.

Bac-shia, American steamer, 763, from
Peterson, Manila April 30, Sugar, Hosiery
and General.—**RUSSELL & CO.**

Kuen-yung, British steamer, from Whampoa.

Sin Nanning, British steamer, from Whampoa.

May 4:—

Meselaus, British steamer, 1,300, Nelson, Liverpool April 19, and Singapore 27, General.—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Antion, German steamer, 336, E. Aerob, Peking and Hohhow May 2, General.—**WILHELM & CO.**

Aratona Apas, British steamer, 1,300, A. B. Montgomery, Calcutta April 19, Peking

26, and Singapore 28. Opium, Saltpetre, Cotton and General.—DAVID SASSOON, S. & Co.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,300 G. S. Burda, Glasgow March 12, and Singapore April 28, General.—M. B. M. S. Co.

Champion, British corvette, 2,580, Commander Armand S. Powlett, Singapore April 23.

Yorkshire, British steamer, 1,463, O. H. Arnold, Saigon May 1, Rica.—Rosa & Co.

Glenaville, British steamer, 1,935, R. Donaldson, London and Singapore, April 23, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.
May 3.—
Fooksing, for Whampoa.
Chuteau Yquem, French cruiser, for Port
Cores.
Glamis Castle, for Saigon.
Nam-vien, for Haiphong.
Fukien, for Swatow.
Massilia, for Hankow.

Agents.	Date of Leaving.
& O. S. N. Co.	May 9, at 3 p.m.
Amussen & Co.	About May 6.
& O. S. N. Co.	May 7, at 4 p.m.
Waterfield & Swire.	May 7.
Assell & Co.	May 6, at 5 p.m.
Fraseries Maritimes.	May 14, at noon.
Swift Mail S. S. Co.	May 16, at 3 p.m.
Assell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Medine, Matheson & Co.	May 5, at 4 p.m.
& O. S. N. Co.	May 5, at 4 p.m.
Amussen & Co.	May 7, at 4 p.m.
Waterfield & Swire.	May 7, at daylight.
Fraseries Maritimes.	May 5, at 10 a.m.
Amussen & Co.	May 6, at daylight.

Wells & Co.....	May 13, at 2 p.m.
Abb, Livingston & Co.....	May 12, at 4 p.m.

MAY 4, 1891		
PORT- WARD	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations, Cash.
1,570	E 2 half year	133 % prem., buyers
10 102		(Fls. 290 per share

...	...	Tla. 133	"	
...	...	2465	"	
57,381	...	8634	"	cash
39,660	...	\$90	"	
Balance	...	1167½	"	buys
165.20	...		"	
668.07	\$20 for 1883	\$340	"	ex dis
660.99	\$ 5 for 1883	\$90	"	ex dis
593.98	% half year	\$37 prom.		
...	...	30 % discount		
...	...	40 discount		
983.96	% half year	54 % prom. buyers		

488.56	Old, \$3.00	Old, \$160 per share
374.03	New, \$1.55	New, \$ 50 "
253.33	" 1/2 "	" 100 " cash
442.11	" 1/2 "	\$137 per share
389.09	3 %	\$120 " ex div., b
		\$67 " cash
		\$40 " "
		\$13 " } nominal
		\$67 " cash
Dec. 31	...	
Aug. 31	...	
October	...	
Dec. 10	...	
December	...	1 % prem.



of Lee Lum Kwai is likely to prove a grave question; and it may be said without truth that the unblushing misrepresentations which appeared in this morning's *Daily Press* are not calculated to improve the situation. Speaking of the

papers submitted for the consideration of the Governor, the article of this morning states:—"There was nothing in the papers to show that Lee Lum Kwai was a criminal whose case called for exceptional consideration, and the matter was dealt with as any similar

His Excellency was not supplied with the information beforehand which would have prevented the mistake, &c. This fearful mistake is set down by our contemporary to a 'flaw in the official machinery,' and the Colonial Secretary

and every one concerned 'under the Queen and over us' are thus called upon to share the blame. It is time to cast these puerile defences, partly because the community have long since ceased to believe them, and partly because there is reason to think that the community are

quite right. It is sad to see a Government reduced to such expedients; and it is equally sad to find a comparatively honest journal being used as the medium for such transparent misrepresentation. The flaw exists, on this occasion, not in

the official machinery, but in the motive power—or, to change the metaphor, in the Head, not in the members.

tion. We have already referred to the possibly disastrous effects which may be the outcome of Lee Lam Kwai's release. The security of Chinese residence here will be seriously shaken and the influence which a certain class of Chinese officials already exercises

This is in itself a most undesirable result. But let us look at the effect which this sudden and unconditional release of Lee Lum Kwai must produce, and has already produced, upon the

Chinese, it will be evident that but one explanation will be suggested: those who are well versed in the modern *overland* of the official classes in China.

it may be readily seen that the whole transaction becomes clear to the Chinese mind, and that conviction points to the one alternative. That being so—a fact you have but to ask any intelligent native what his explanation is, to demonstrate.

subject—we now call for something more than the production of the paper connected with the unconditional release of Lee Lum Kwai. A Royal Commission, to inquire minutely into every detail of this miserable business

is the only course which will fully meet the case. The impressions entertained by the native community that Lee Lum Kwai has been set large under conditions similar to those that generally attend such a case on mainland are doubtless widely

the mark. But when the Chinese community here are led to believe that power of the mandarinates is so great that even English officials must go way before it, there can be no doubt that the fullest investigation is imper-

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need

tive. Upon closer inspection, the
fore, it may be seen that there is
much greater flaw in the official ma-
ery than has as yet been calculated upon.
In order to get at the real truth of
business, then, we deem it to be abso-
lutely necessary that a Royal Commission

comprising the Chief Justice (or, in absence, Dr Stewart) and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, together with say Mr. A. P. MacEwan and Mr. W. H. F. Darby, be nominated. It is feared that the Governor has been misled as to the importance of

to this matter. Let him now endeavor to repair the mistake which he made in revealing the whole truth concerning the release of Lee-Lum Kwai. That can be done satisfactorily by an independent Commission, and an indepe-

ent Commission only; and its proceedings may even surprise the Governor himself.

TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, May 10.—Prospects of peace are improved. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government has received semi-official information that

Emperor of Russia is earnestly desirous of peace and is willing to accept the proposition of arbitration.

It is reported that the King of Denmark will act as arbitrator.

Eleven transports have been chartered to convey troops to India.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUZ CANAL.—*Laertes*, April

The next FRENCH MAIL, by the M. M. str. *Anadyr*, passed Cape St. James this port on Friday, the 1st inst. at 9 p.m., and may be expected this evening or early to-morrow.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, per the P. & O.'s steamer *Rohilla*, left Singapore for this port on Thursday, the 11th, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday; the instant.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catara* left Port Darwin on the 3rd inst. and is expected here on the 13th inst.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.
The S. S. *Cathie* went to Kowloon to-day.
The S. S. *Albatross* went to Germany.

Dock-to-day.
 The *Hassia* will go to Kowloon
 to-morrow.
 The *Kashgar* will leave Aberdeen
 to-morrow.
 The Ship *R. R. Thomas* left Cosmo-
 tan Dock to-day.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.										Max 4, 188
Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	PORTFOLIO PER LAST REPORT. Reserve. Balance & fund.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Cash.				
BANKS.										
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000	\$ 125	125	\$ 4,400,000 For equalization/div. \$ 400,000	\$ 61,770 £ 2 half year	133 % prom., buyers				
INSURANCES.										
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	200	50	50,000	Tls. 540,107	...	Tls. 200 per share			
Yankee Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	205	25	...	...	...	Tls. 135 "			
Yankee Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	2,000	1,250	125	534,000	496,320	...	\$465 "			
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	83,335	255	600,000	167,331	...	\$834 "	cash		
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	250	50	105,000	469,660	...	\$80 "	...		
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.	1,600	1,000	200	28,711.50	Credit balance \$5,145.50	...	\$167 1/2	buyers		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	250	50	909,589.66	297,568.07	£20 for 1883	\$340	ex div.		
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	20	547,500	191,069.93	£5 for 1883	\$60	ex div.		
STEAM COMPANIES.										
H.K. C. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	8,000	100	75	\$ 206,236.55 deprec. fund	4,593.98	£ % half year	\$37 prom.			
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	18,387 1/2	10	10	...	...	...	30 % discount			
60,000 shares issued	31,512 1/2	10	10	...	...	...	40 discount			
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,600	100	all	...	...	...	40 discount			
MISCELLANEOUS.										
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	125	125	15,000	6,083.96	£ % half year	54 % prom. buyers			
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited	5,000	105	10	...	...	...	\$90 per share, nominal			
2 % Shares	1,900	102 1/2	7 1/2	\$ 8,552.17 1/2	...	...	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	5,000	100	100	...	2,488.56	Old, \$3.00 New, \$1.50	Old, \$160 per share New, \$80 "	cash		
8,000 shares issued	1,000	50	...	...	15,374.03	...	\$107 1/2	cash		
China Sugar Company, Limited.	9,000	100	100	30,000	105,33.40	...	\$120	ex div., b.		
Hongkong Tea Company, Limited.	1,000	50	50	4,000	442.11.10	...	\$67 1/2	cash		
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	5,000	100	100	...	882.09 1/2	...	\$10	nominal		
Lauzon Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000	100	100	...	...	...	\$70	cash		
Perak Tin Mining & S'ing Co.	5,000	50	all	...	First year	...	\$13	nominal		
Selangore Tin Mining Co. (S'ha)	2,500	100	all	...	do.	...	\$40	cash		
H'kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,000	50	all	...	do.	...	\$67	cash		
F. LOANS.										
Chinese Imperial 1874	6,976	100	all	8 %	June 30 Dec. 31	...	...	
" " 1877	16,040	100	all	8 %	Feb. 28 Ag. 31	...	...	
" " 1878	3,829	100	all	8 %	April & October			
" " 1881	8,668	100	all	8 %	Jan. & Dec. 10			
Rates of Interest.										
Payable.										
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100 | Budgetary Control, Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting

A number of important telegrams, published in the form of an extra yesterday, will be found on the fourth page of to-day's issue.

We note the arrival this afternoon, by the Glen steamer *Glenora*, of Colonel A. H. Gordon, the new Governor of Victoria.

The Russian man-of-war *Kryuger*, says the *Comercio* of Manila of the 28th ult., left for sea on the night of Saturday, leaving behind a considerable number of her crew.

The Spanish brig *Margarita*, from Hongkong, arrived at Manila on the 28th ult., and the Spanish barque *Misericordia* left Manila for Hongkong on the same date.

Messrs Russell & Co. inform us that E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterlin* left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, the 3rd instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about the 13th instant.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *San Pablo*, with mails &c. from San Francisco to the 16th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port on Thursday, the 7th instant.

The *Straits Times* understands that instructions have been issued to the Hon'ble Major MacCallum to have torpedoes laid down at once for the protection of Singapore, and the work is now being carried out.

The Russian chartered transport *Corr* arrived in Singapore on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo from Odessa with emigrants, and having coaled at the Borneo Co.'s wharf left next morning for Vladivostok.

The *Ceylon Observer* says that the E. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *L. dia* was to be armed as a cruiser and sent to Hongkong, where she will be placed at the disposal of Vice Admiral Dowell.

From our Singapore contemporary of the 28th ultimo we learn that Mr Pankow, who is organizing arrangements for the entry of steam into the Postal Union, was then at Singapore, and he expects to have his arrangements completed by the 1st June.

The British steamer *Glenora*, Captain R. A. Donaldson, which arrived here from Singapore to-day, has made a remarkably fast passage from home. Her time from Singapore, 4 days and 20 hours, is among the fastest on record. She is hurrying out to take part in the tea race.

The *Comercio* of Manila, of the 28th ult., says:—The Swedish barque *Gamen* has been chartered for Liverpool to carry wet sugar and hemp at private trade. There is a large demand for sailing vessels, but there are few vessels to engage. The demand for steamers is not so large, but there is very little vacant space.

We believe the forces which are to be engaged in the sham fight which is fixed to take place at Kowloon to-morrow, will commence to embark at this side about two o'clock and that the grand attack will commence about four o'clock, somewhere between the Observatory and the fort at Kowloon West. If the day proves fine there should be a large attendance of the community, and we would suggest that all employers who can do so should grant their employees a half holiday. Our issue of to-morrow will be published early in the afternoon.

While hoping for peace, we would much rather have a peace that is neither satisfactory nor permanent. With Russia, the greatest caution would be necessary in the event of any abridgement, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the British Government is now on its guard. Whatever may be the basis of the arbitration proposed—whether an ethnographical or a historic boundary—Russia must be watched like a mischievous child, so that she shall not advantage over her rival. While fully sensible of the honest desire of the East, it is no use disguising the fact that the greatest difficulties lie in the way of a settlement, while the Russian military cast yield the power they do. Until the arbitration is satisfactorily accomplished, England will do well to keep her powder dry, and see that she has plenty of it.

Says the *Statesman and Friend of India*, of the 14th instant:—The great Hongkong Bank keeps the tenor of its course unchanged. In spite of the war and the great mercantile troubles in Java and the Philippines, the Bank is able not only to sustain reverses which have been heavier than usual, but to maintain a dividend of 22 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December last, equal to 18 per cent. upon its capital. The business both in the China trade and the trade of the East generally, was aggravated in no far as the Bank was concerned, by the failure of the Java Agency, but the Board not wily in facing the losses, as they arise, and accepting them as facts without reserve. There is no carrying over of debts known to be bad, nor bolstering up of firms known to be insolvent. The large dealings of the Bank with the Government of Fokien are well known, but further borrowings through the agency of the Bank, are as yet to be on a standing basis. The Bank seems to be under wise and strong management, and the confidence of the public therein is remarkably shown by the fact that the deposits have now reached

the sum of \$52,000,000, or nearly ten millions sterling. The Singapore Branch is said to be rapidly developing its business, and the new agency at Penang has been made a good beginning. The shareholders are to be congratulated upon a report hardly perhaps to have been expected under the circumstances of the time.

By the favour of Captain Donaldson, master of the steamer *Glenora*, we have had an opportunity of looking through London papers dated April 3, a week later than these which will be brought on by the *Anadyr*, expected to-morrow. All the news of importance has been already produced in our columns in the telegrams which were brought on by the last American and Indian mails; we have, however, extracted a brief summary of one or two of the items which we give below.

The *Daily Chronicle* of April 1 says:—We understand that urgent telegraphic despatches have been sent to the authorities at Hongkong, requesting that immediate steps be taken for blocking the harbours of Hongkong and Singapore with torpedoes.

[This is the first we have heard of it.—Ed. C.M.]

In the *Daily News* of the 3rd April, we find that Lord Derby has promised to receive, after the Easter recess, a deputation from the Straits Settlements on the defences of that important position. It was hoped that Lord Hartington would be present at the interview.

A telegram from Vienna, dated the 2nd April, says:—We learn from a Russian source that the news of the revolt in the Chinese Mahomedan province of Kashgaria has been confirmed. The population sent two notables to their neighbour the Khan of Bokhara, and also communicated with the Khan of Khiva and Afghanistan, with the Indian Government and the Czar. They ask for aid to enable the Mahomedans in Kashgaria to form an independent state such as existed before 1876.

On the evening of the 2nd April, a large meeting presided over by Mr Bradlaugh, was held in St. James' Hall, London, at which resolutions were passed condemning the operations in the Sudan as indecent and injurious to the great mass of Englishmen, calling on the Government to withdraw the British forces forthwith, and appealing to the Liberal and radical members of the House of Commons to refuse the vote for the Sudan.

About three weeks since we drew attention in these columns to a gross case of kidnapping an adult Chinaman from the Colony and handing him over to the Canton authorities, who threat the unfortunate man into the Namhoi prison for imaginary offence. The case against the man arrested here on suspicion of being concerned in the deceiving away of the victim broke down for want of evidence from the prisoner languishing in the Namhoi gaol, nothing having apparently been done by a Government boasting a 'protector of Chinese' amongst its officials either for the release of the man or for the purpose of obtaining his evidence.

Another clear case of kidnapping, the victim in this instance being a little girl of eight years of age, has since been brought before the magistrate at the Police Court and has broken down for the want of evidence from the poor child sold into slavery.

On the 7th Feb. last a little girl named Ho Yui Siu, the daughter of a married woman named U Ahai, residing at Yau-ma-ti, went out and did not return. The mother searched for her in vain for a long time, but on the 1st March she received information which led her to go to Nam-tow, and there she found her daughter in the house of a man named Ng Ying Tung. This man refused to give up the child to her mother, and the latter was obliged to come away without her. From what the little girl told her, however, the mother, on her return to the Colony, charged a coolie named Leung Aing, who used to live in the same house as herself, with kidnapping the child. Leung Aing was arrested and brought before Mr Woodhouse on the 20th March, when the mother's evidence was taken and the case remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail. On the 4th, 11th and 17th April the case was again called, and further remanded, awaiting a reply to a communication addressed to the Canton authorities by the Registrar General. On the case coming on again on the 24th April a memo. from Dr Stewart was produced to the effect that the Viceroy had informed the Government, through the Consul, that steps had been taken to recover Ho Yui Siu. The despatch was dated the 14th April 1885. The case was then further remanded till the 1st inst., when the prisoner is charged that the child had not yet been sent down, and no further communication had arrived from Canton.

This morning, without any further evidence or correspondence being produced, the prisoner was discharged, and no doubt the whole matter will be allowed to drop into oblivion by a paternal Government.

The Chartered French transport *Obot*, arrived in Singapore on the 28th ultimo, with the 19th battery of Artillery, and was to leave for Tonquin after coaling.

News by telegraph has been received that on the morning of the 28th ult., a fire broke out in the district of Arayat, in the province of Pampanga, when some three hundred houses were destroyed.

London, April 14.—Obituary.—Admiral Sir George Sackville.

The French cruiser *Dreux*, from Saigon, arrived in Singapore on the 28th ult., and having coaled and provisioned at the Borneo Co.'s wharf, left on the morning of the 28th for Toulon.

A new novel to be entitled 'Karna', by Mr A. P. Sinnett, author of 'The Occult World', &c., has been published by Messrs Chapman and Hall. The story will be concerned with incidents of an 'occult' character.

The *Java Bode* in noticing the preparations to act about improving the defences of Singapore and Hongkong, points out that Batavia is far more defenceless than either and has not a single torpedo available, this being also the case at all the Netherlands Indian ports, yet nothing has been done to devise means to defend them against sudden attacks. Should Holland be dragged into any European war, Batavia will be found quite open and exposed. A single man-of-war like the Russian steamer *Minat* will prove sufficient to clear out the coast and batter down the Lower City.

Early on the morning of the 27th ult. a foreigner left a house in Kiansee Road, Shanghai, in company with a Chinese woman. After going a short distance, the woman signified her intention of riding.

A jinriksha was called and she went a little way in it, when the foreigner asked her to get out and walk. She did so, and the coolie followed and asked her for money, but not receiving any, he appealed to the foreigner, who drew a knife and stabbed the woman in the back. The foreigner and the woman then went away and the coolie appears to have fallen back in the jinriksha and become insensible. Some time after this a police sergeant going his rounds found the man who stated he had been kicked; but as the officer found a pool of blood in the jinriksha, he sent the coolie to the Hospital, where he has since died. In the meantime, the police got a clue to the perpetrator, and the Chinese woman, after denying she knew anything about the affair, finally stated that it was. The matter was laid before one of the Consuls yesterday, but as the police were not in a position to wear an information, the foreigner was not arrested, and he has since left Shanghai. This is the second time that a jinriksha coolie has been stabbed and killed by a foreigner, who has escaped without punishment.—N. C. D. News.

Safety is henceforth to be insured on railroads. According to the *Paris Gazette*, an apparatus has just been invented which is simply astounding, for with it the traveler need no longer fear any accident. This apparatus permits the employed charged with the duty to see in a mirror the entire section of the road he is to control, with all the trains in motion, and he knows at every instant just exactly where each train is. When one of them approaches another at a distance which is dangerous, he can immediately signal the movement by aid of electricity, developed by the contact of metallic brushes attached to the locomotive with zinc bands placed along the rails. The train thus continually traces its trajectory on the glass indicator. The apparatus was exhibited a few weeks ago in Germany to a commission of Berlin scientists.

Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Chinese as well as the French are busy transporting troops from the Northern provinces. The other day, as two foreigners were riding through the city in their sedan chairs a complete block occurred in one of the streets for about 15 or 20 minutes, caused by the marching past of a few thousands of soldiers, just landed from Shanghai.

Dr Wemyss, of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital, Foshan, has left for the frontier. The Viceroy provided him with a strong escort, a house boat and a steam launch. Some rough travelling will have to be done ere the frontier is reached but as much as could be has been done for his comfort. He is allowed the free use of the telegraph, which privilege is also allowed his family. The Viceroy guarantees to have him at his destination in a fortnight, which is exceedingly quick travelling. Mr Anderson, assistant at the Hospital, accompanies Dr Wemyss.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. E. J. A. Croft, Justice.)
Monday, May 4.

YU SUI WAN & LO WAI NAM,—\$320. JUDGMENT.
In this case, the plaintiff claimed \$320, being balance due on a promissory note, given by defendant to plaintiff on the 6th June, 1884. The defence offered was, first, that no consideration was given for the note; and second, that defendant, being a bankrupt, undischarged, at the date of giving the promissory note, was incapable of contracting. Judgment was given against defendant, with costs. His Lordship deciding against him on both points.

Mr Croft appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Wotton for the defendant. The hearing of this case, adjourned on the 28th ult., was resumed to-day.

In this case the plaintiff contracted with defendant's agents, Messrs John and James, to fill a certain ground on a number of lots at West Point. When he had done a certain amount, defendant paid \$500 odd dollars to have the contract cancelled. Plaintiff says he did not understand this, thinking the money was simply an instalment, and went on with the work until he was driven off by defendant. He now claimed for work done since last Chinese New Year, when he received the \$500.

The plaintiff's case had been adjourned to obtain the evidence of Rev. Father

Vigano, who at plaintiff's request had visited the ground and ascertained the amount of work done.

Rev. Father Vigano, on being called to-day, said he had no experience in surveying contractors' work; he was an architect of the R. C. Cathedral. He had been down to West Point and surveyed the work done by plaintiff, who had been engaged filling in some ground with earth and stones. It was very difficult to distinguish the work done this year and what was done last year, but in some parts it could be done. He saw the work in December and January, and also last week. He generally took the prices from the Royal Engineers' Survey, under which 25 cents were allowed per cubic yard when the material was not further off than 25 yards. When it was over that distance off, the amount might be increased 30 cents and more. In this case, he believed plaintiff was working under an agreement by which he was to receive 25 cents per cubic yard. The material which was used for filling up was more than 25 yards distant off.

Mr Evans:—How much work had plaintiff done?

Witness:—I have put it down on the note I wrote to you.

Mr Evans here went to his office for the note, but, after waiting a short time, he said he would, perhaps, let it sooner if he went to his office himself. On his return, Mr Evans said he had been unable to find the note.

In answer to Mr Evans, witness then said he calculated the work done was over \$2000.—It was on the paper.

Mr Evans:—Yes, as a matter of fact, the amount was \$2073.

Witness:—I thought more than half of the work had been done last year.

To the Court:—The work done since Chinese New Year, if calculated at 25 cents per cubic yard, would amount to more than \$930.

Mr Justice then addressed the Court for the defence and called Mr Granville Sharp.

Mr Sharp made a long statement of his case, referring first to his correspondence with Messrs Bird and Palmer on the subject of the contract. He said that he believed he could not get the work done for the price offered, and he had therefore refused to do the work. He had then offered to do the work for 18 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 15 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 12 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 10 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 8 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 6 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 4 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 2 cents per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/8 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/16 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/32 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/64 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/128 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/256 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/512 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1024 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2048 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4096 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/8192 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/16384 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/32768 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/65536 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/131072 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/262144 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/524288 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1048576 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2097152 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4194304 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/8388608 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/16777216 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/33554432 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/67108864 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/134217728 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/268435456 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/536870912 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1073741824 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2147483648 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4294967296 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/8589934592 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/17179869184 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/34359738368 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/68719476736 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/137438953472 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/274877906944 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/549755813888 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1099511627776 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2199023255552 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4398046511104 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/8796093022208 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/17592186044416 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/35184372088832 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/70368744177664 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/140737488355328 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/281474976710656 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/562949953421312 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1125899906842624 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2251799813685248 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4503599627370496 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/9007199254740992 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/18014398509481984 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/36028797018963968 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/72057594037927936 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/144115188075855872 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/288230376151711744 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/576460752303423488 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1152921504606846976 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2305843009213693952 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4611686018427387904 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/9223372036854775808 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/18446744073709551616 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/36893488147419103232 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/73786976294838206464 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/147573952589676412928 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/295147905179352825856 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/590295810358705651712 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1180591620717411303424 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2361183241434822606848 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4722366482869645213696 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/9444732965739290427392 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/18889465931478580854784 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/37778931862957161709568 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/75557863725914323419136 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/151115727451828646838272 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/302231454903657293676544 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/604462909807314587353088 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/158456325028528675187087900672 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/316912650057057350374175801344 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/633825300114114700748351602688 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691536 cent per cubic yard, but the plaintiff refused to do so. He had then offered to do the work for 1/5444517870735015415413993718

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported today.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *e*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

<p><i>Section.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. C.'s Office.	<p><i>Section.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. From P. and O. C.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.8. From Blue Buildings to East-Point.
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Vessel's Name.	Arrived.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Alvin	5	c Moss	Ger. str.	400	April 30	A. R. Marty	Pakhoi	To-morrow
Anton	2	h Aereboe	Ger.	360	May 4	Wielor & Co.	Holhow, &c.	
Aradson Apar.	5	h Macintosh	Brit.	1392	May 4	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Calcutta	
Benader.	2	c Raas	Brit.	1394	April 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Benader.	2	c Farquhar	Brit.	1300	April 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama & Higo	To-morrow
Charisbrook	2	c Cass.	Brit.	175	April 20	Order		K'loon Doc
Cicero	2	c Jorge	Brit.	1030	April 21	W. Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
City of Peking	5	h Perry	Amer.	6079	May 1	P. M. S. S. Co.	San Francisco	16th inst.
Devonshire.	5	c Purvis.	Brit.	1613	April 30	Russell & Co.		
Emay	6	c	Brit.	241	April 28	Chinese		
Estrella	5	c Campon	Span.	149	Oct 3	Remedios & Co.	Amoy, &c.	
Fame	5	h Stepani	Brit.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.		
Glenavon	5	h Donaldson	Brit.	1938	April 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Amoy & Shanghai	To-morrow
Longho	5	c Hogg	Brit.	2000	April 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Guthrie	5	c Drake	Brit.	2238	April 26	Russell & Co.	Sydney, &c.	K'loon Doc
Hse-shin.	5	c Petersen	Amer.	763	May 1	Russell & Co.		
Julieta	5	h Mass	Span.	378	May 2	Molchers & Co.	Amoy & Manila	To-morrow
Kualgar	2	h Speck	Brit.	1927	April 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.	
Kwongwang	5	h Wood	Brit.	1007	April 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Lamian	5	c Theude	Brit.	1215	April 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Seigon	To-morrow
Malclau	5	h Nelson	Brit.	1300	May 4	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy and Shanghai	To-morrow
Merionethshire	5	h Dutton	Brit.	1245	April 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Milton	3	c Kertzig	Brit.	220	April 22	Captain		
Mongkut	3	c Loff	Brit.	859	April 28	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-morrow
Mosser	2	c Tizok	Brit.	1323	May 1	Bassoli & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	5	c Maxwell	Brit.	1564	April 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Nancy	5	h Pitman	Brit.	962	May 2	Douglas Steamship Co.	Swatow, &c.	6th inst.
Nanshan	2	h Blackburne	Brit.	805	May 3	Hop Hing Hong	Swatow	
Olympia	5	h Christensen	Ger.	782	April 30	Shimensen & Co.	K'loon Doc	
Pembroke Castle	5	h Harrison	Brit.	4000	April 24	Senior Naval Officer		
Pembrokehire	2	c Davies	Brit.	1716	May 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Pilot Fish	5	h Robinson	Brit.	1291	April 29	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.		
Rory Brierick	5	c Wallace	Brit.	934	May 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.	9th inst.
Rory	5	h Marsden	Brit.	1282	April 30	Russell & Co.	Seigon	
Rosetta	5	c Brady	Brit.	3502	April 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
San Gull	5	c	Amer.	48	.....	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Signal	2	h Hundewadt	Ger.	385	May 1	Shimensen & Co.	Holhow, &c.	To-morrow
Strathmore.	5	c White	Brit.	1383	April 29	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Tsuang	5	h Bay	Brit.	1505	May 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	
Tokoro	5	c Nanka	Brit.	1670	May 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Tokio Maru	5	c Burdis	Jap.	1380	May 1	A. M. B. M. S. Co.		
Volga	5	c de Temple	Fch.	1015	April 25	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
Will c the Wisp	5	c Owston	Brit.	166	Dec. 22	Pustat & Co.	Haiphong	

Yangtze	6	c Lormier	Feb.	2371	Apr	25	Residuals & maritimes	
Yorkshire	3	c Arnold	Brit.	str.	1425	May	4 Russell & Co.	
Sailing Vessels								
Alexander McNeil	8	c David	Amer.	sh.	1088	Dec.	29 Carlowitz & Co.	London
Antioch	8	c Hemmingsway	Amer.	bqa.	893	May	2 Russell & Co.	
Daniel I Temy	8	c Wisou	Amer.	sh.	1633	Apr	23 H. J. H. Tripp	
Edon	3	c Nairn	Brit.	bqa.	312	Apr	3 Captain	
Eyvor	4	c Atkins	Amer.	sch.	551	Apr	22 Mester	
Foochow	2	h Meyer	Siam.	bq.	300	Apr	20 Chinese	
Goodell	8	c Hagan	Amer.	bqa.	840	Jan.	4 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg
Hindostan	4	c Minchin	Brit.	sh.	1547	Apr	16 Order	
J. V. Troop	8	c Farnsworth	Brit.	sh.	1235	Apr	13 Melchers & Co.	
Lennox Castle	8	c Sobrido	Brit.	bqa.	693	Oct	31 Lane, Crawford & Co.	For sale.
Madura	8	c Stanton	Brit.	bqa.	970	Apr	29 Captain	
Maria	3	c E. Island	Ger.	bqa.	465	Apr	16 Captain	Havre, &c.
Missa Deutschemann	3	c Spirling	Ger.	Sm.	164	Apr	11 Blackhead & Co.	Klondike
Mount Lebanon	4	c C. H. Nelson	Eri.	bktine.	530	Aug.	21 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu
Nellie M. Slade	4	c Gould	Amer.	sch.	635	Feb.	13 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New-York
New City	3	c Bray	Brit.	sh.	1441	Apr	13 Melchers & Co.	
Rachel	3	c Affleck	Brit.	bqa.	252	May	3 Chinese	

Name.	Rtg.	Tons Displ.	Guns.	I. L. F.	Captain.	Where at.
Agamemnon	d. s. turret ironclad	5510	6	6300	Captain Samuel Long	On a cruise
Albatross	composite screw sloop	940	4	840	Commander Chas. Hiebs	Hongkong
Andromeda*	double-screw iron frigate	6010	14	1320	Captain James	Hongkong
Albatross	corvette	2380	14	2340	Captain A. T. Forlett	Hongkong
Cleopatra	corvette	2380	14	2610	Lieut. H. N. Bipsley	On a cruise
Cockchafer	gunboat	405	4	470	Lieut.-Com. H. R. Boteler	Hongkong
Curaçao	corvette	2383	14	2540	Captain J. G. J. Hamner	Singapore
Daring	composite sloop	940	4	820	Commander Lawrence Ching	Shanghai
Esk	double-screw gunboat	450	4	340	Capt. Cochran	Hongkong
Exeter	gunboat	450	4	455	Lieut.-Com. E. E. Gamble	Pakhoi
Flying Fish	gunboat	450	4		Lieut.-Com. D. L. Dickson	Nagasaki
Linnæus	sloop	940	4	840	Captain J. P. Maclear	Nagasaki
Merlin	double-screw gun-vessel	767	6	1080	Commander Geo. W. Hill	On a cruise
Melina	gunboat	430	4	450	Commander R. C. Brenton	Shanghai
Porpoise	double-screw gun-vessel	655	4	470	Commander Horn	Hongkong
Porpoise	composite screw sloop	1130	6	970	Commander Bickford	On a cruise

Sapphire	corvette	1370	12	2360	Captain R. G. Kinahan	Nagasaki
Swift	double-screw gun-veasel	704	6	1010	Commander A. C. B. Bromley	On a cruise
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	360	5	340	Lieut.-Comm. R. J. Loomis	Hongkong
Victor Emanuel	reeving ship	3087	20	3087	Commander J. Moxart	Hongkong
Vichien	public dispatch-veasel	838	2	1350	Lieut. Farquhar	Hongkong
Wanderer	gunboat	925	4	760	Captain Orford Churchill	Nagasaki
Wijner	turret-ship	1860	4	1460	Capt. Davis	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	450	4	530	Lieut.-C.M. Chas. K. Hope	Nagasaki

Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Montagu Dorell, R.N., Commander-in-Chief.

For H. P. M. Ships' tonnage, displacements and effective horse powers are given according to H. M. Navy List.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Rtg.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at.
Absack	Russian aviso	1684	7	300	Captain Schanz	Nagasaki
Alert	U. S. corvette	541	4	800	Commander O. J. Barclay	Oanton
Aragon	Spanish frigate	3981	—	—	Captain Enriquez Zubelaga	Manila
Aspic	French gunboat	460	4	—	Commander de Jonquieres	Saigon
Atlante	French frigate	4000	—	—	Commander Tlève	Macao
Bayard	French frigate	5067	14	—	Commander Parroyen	Formosa
Chateau Renault	French corvette	1200	—	—	Commander Pontils	Keelung
Chateau Yquem	French transport	4000	—	—	Commander Leyard	Pescadores
Comète	French gun-veasel	483	—	—	Lieut.-Commander Noiret	Keelung
Cristoforo Colombo	Italian corvette	5960	6	3000	Captain Accini	Shanghai
Da Elephanta	Portuguese corvette	1400	7	—	Captain E. de Góia Cabral	Manila
Dracon	French corvette	1200	—	—	Commander Ferras	Saigon
D'Estaing	French cruiser	2236	15	—	Captain Colomb-Belard	Keelung
Duchiffant	French cruiser	1300	19	—	Comdr. Lemerout Mousaous	Pescadores
Duguay Trouin	French cruiser	3700	14	3000	Captain Guiv	Hsiangsheng

Elclairour	French corvette	2100	—	—	Captain L. Fournier	Keelung
Elisabeth	German corvette	2100	—	—	Capt. Schuch	Shanghai
Emmerpie	U. S. corvette	1375	6	900	Commander A. S. Barker	Foochow
Erna	Russian transport	1000	4	80	Captain Kolkuch	Japan
Gornestai	Russian gunboat	455	6	80	Commander O. W. Starck	Shanghai
Ilitz	German gunboat	420	4	340	Lieut. Commander Rütger	Shanghai
Jaguar	French gunboat	430	—	—	Commander Buge	Hai Phong
Junata	U. S. corvette	833	8	900	Commander F. F. Harrington	Foochow
La Chaponnière	French frigate	6700	14	4500	Captain Fleuriat	Formosa
La Perouse	French corvette	2300	—	—	Capt. Maquet	Keelung
Lutin	French gunboat	437	4	100	Captain Debar	Keelung
Lyx	French gunboat	400	—	—	Commander Bonnaire	Hai Phong
Maion	French corvette	2400	—	—	Commander Pruch	Keelung
Migan	Russian frigate	6000	19	—	Captain Grevigny	On a cruise
Micouden	French corvette	1201	—	—	Commander Fournier	Pescadores
Moncaisy	U. S. gunboat	1375	6	750	Commander E. J. Higginson	Shanghai
Morge	Russian gunboat	400	7	80	Commander Molokoff	Yliadivostok
Nephe	Russian gunboat	400	7	80	Commander Valpred	Yliadivostok
Niely	French corvette	2330	—	300	Captain de Essieu	Keelung
Ono	French troopship	5000	—	—	Commander de Kerambouche	On a cruise
Otopichuk	Russian corvette	1100	8	—	Captain Potouchin	Nagasaki
Orsipes	U. S. corvette	2100	6	600	Commander J. J. McClintock	Corea
Palos	U. S. gunboat	305	6	500	Lieut. Com. Thomas Nelson	Newchwang
Parsval	French gunboat	450	—	—	Commander Thénons	Saigon
Pluvier	French gunboat	450	—	—	Commander Poldine	Shanghai
Pringust	French corvette	223	—	—	Commander M. Bore	Keelung
Prins Albert	German corvette	8080	14	—	Captain Menning	Nagasaki
Rabonich	Russian corvette	1353	12	—	Captain Hillebrand	Nagasaki
Rigault de Genoully	French corvette	—	—	—	Commander Richard	Keelung
Roland	French cruiser	2800	16	—	Commander Moyet	Keelung
Sachs	French corvette	1700	—	—	Commander W. Albin	Keelung
Sado	U. S. gunboat	400	7	80	Commander Ryle	Japan

Tungus	Portuguese gunboat	410	—	—	Captain Avila	Hongkong
Tramton	U. S. frigate	2800	10	3000	Captain R. L. Phythian	Nagasaki
Triumphante	French ironclad	4178	14	2400	Captain Baux	Kielung
Veloso	Spanish corvette	1169	—	—	Commander Emila J. Estroza	Hongkong
Villars	French corvette	3060	15	675	Captain Viville	Kielung
Vipere	French gunboat	679	—	—	Commander Layegrain	On a cruise
Vladimir Monomach	Russian ironclad	5758	4	8000	Commander Polunsky	Nagasaki
Volta	French corvette	1300	6	600	Captain Oigon	Sigon
Vostok	Russian gunboat	—	4	—	Commander McPherson	Yadivostok

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